

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. S. BEATT, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
One year, with Sunday.....14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....6.00
Six months, with Sunday.....7.00
Three months, without Sunday.....3.00
Three months, with Sunday.....3.50
One month, without Sunday.....1.00
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THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Can be found at the following places:
LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449
Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard
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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH FREE TRADE, against the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION." The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. * * * The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain. —London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after the Union must and shall be preserved." —Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws." —Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman." —Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age." —Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him." —James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen." —Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation." —Benjamin Harrison.

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect our race?" —Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican." —Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president.

"We don't want any Republicans in our country." —Senator Colquhoun and Representative Stewart, of Georgia.

"And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough, and can be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary for his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities." —C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

THE rascally postmasters must go.

THE next time Mr. Bynum goes South to slander Indianapolis, he probably will not talk so loud.

MR. BYNUM ought to be protected. He doesn't grow. Perhaps his constituents will conclude to put a prohibitory duty on him.

THERE is a serene and well-founded confidence among Republican leaders that General Harrison will make no mistakes in his speeches.

IT is denied that Brice has been deposed, but it is not denied that the President would like to "bounce" him. Brice, however, has a bar, and on that account it will not do to antagonize him.

IT wasn't a "race war" down at New Iberia, La., and politics had nothing to do with it; but, somehow, fifteen or twenty negroes were killed to one white man. Quer how things happen this way, especially when the negroes are represented as being so desperate and bloodthirsty.

THE Journal has numerous complaints that the delivery of the paper to its patrons in various parts of the State, especially of the Weekly Journal, is delayed, and in many instances prevented by local postmasters, who, seem to think it part of their official duty to prevent the circulation of Republican papers. We need a change.

IT sounds a little funny to hear a Democratic organ claiming that its party is the great friend of temperance, but that's the situation things have reached in the present campaign. The New York Graphic (Dem.) says while radicalism for temperance is not sinful it is but fair to admit that the great temperance party is the Democratic party, and a vote for that is a vote that is sure to count.

GENERAL HARRISON's speech to the commercial travelers on Saturday is the fortieth address he has made since the nomination. In those forty speeches he has touched upon all the leading issues of the campaign; he has expressed his convictions upon them in no uncertain terms; he has in earnest, manly and dignified utterances refuted the petty slanders circulated against him by foolish and desperate Democrats. In those forty speeches he has struck not a single false note; not once has he made a mistake; not once given room for criticism—a chance for which his enemies have been eagerly watching and hoping. It is a splendid record, and has inspired Republicans in distant States with a pride in their candi-

date almost equal to that which the Hoosiers felt when they urged his nomination at Chicago. They believed then that he was equal to any emergency, and the result so far has amply justified their confidence. Hoosiers, and all, will feel a natural regret that they are to hear no more of these strong and eloquent addresses for a time, but all will agree that he has earned and deserves a rest. All his friends, which means the vast majority of the American people, will join in wishing him enjoyment and profit from the trip on which he starts to-day, and will look anxiously for his return to the active duties of the campaign to which he lends so much luster.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

In one of his speeches en route from New York to Maine the real candidate of the Republican party, Mr. James G. Blaine, made the deliberate statement that the savings of workmen in Massachusetts exceeded those of workmen in the entire United Kingdom. The Sentinel promptly branded this statement as a lie, while the Journal reproduced it editorially, pronouncing it a splendid argument for the monopoly tariff. The Sentinel thereupon repeated that the statement made by Mr. Blaine and endorsed by the Journal was a lie in its length and breadth. —Sentinel.

The Sentinel has repeated this statement several times, accompanying it each time with arguments to prove that American workmen are not as well off under protection as British workmen are under free trade.

Mr. Blaine did not say what the Sentinel imputes to him. It puts words in his mouth which he did not use, and calls him "a liar" for saying what he did not say. The Sentinel has never printed Mr. Blaine's speech, having cut it out of the Associated Press dispatches, as it does a great many other things. The Journal did print it. The Sentinel says Mr. Blaine "made the deliberate statement that the savings of workmen in Massachusetts exceeded those of workmen in the entire United Kingdom." Here is what Mr. Blaine said:

"The savings of the wage-workers of England, Scotland and Ireland, as I said to-day to a Massachusetts gentleman, are not near as great as his tonight in the savings banks of Massachusetts to the credit of the wage-workers of that small State."

"Mr. Blaine did not use the term 'United Kingdom,' he spoke of England, Scotland and Ireland. The United Kingdom embraces Wales in addition. For some reason, possibly satisfactory to himself, Mr. Blaine did not include Wales in his statement. On the contrary, he distinctly excluded it by naming England, Scotland and Ireland. Therefore, whatever the savings deposits in Wales are, they must be deducted from those of the United Kingdom, as Mr. Blaine expressly excluded that part of the kingdom from his statement."

The Sentinel says the total deposits in the United Kingdom in 1886 were \$486,803,131.90, and gives as authority the British Encyclopedia, ninth edition, Vol. 21, p. 343. Here is what the Encyclopedia says:

"On the 24th of April, 1886, the funds in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners on account of trustee savings banks were £46,162,515, and postoffice savings banks £49,881,896, a total of £96,044,411."

This places the total savings deposits in the United Kingdom, including Wales, on the 24th of April, 1886, at \$96,044,411 pounds sterling. The English pound is \$4.84 in American currency. It is often roughly estimated at \$5, but in a large calculation this would make a large error. Converting the Encyclopedia's figures into American money at \$5 to the pound would make \$480,222,055, which nearly tallies with the Sentinel's statement; but calling the pound sterling at its true value, we have \$464,854,949 as the amount of savings in the United Kingdom in 1886, according to the British Encyclopedia. The sum stated in the Encyclopedia cannot be made to represent more than this in American money, and from this aggregate Mr. Blaine expressly excluded the deposits in Wales.

The savings bank deposits in Massachusetts on Oct. 31, 1887, were \$302,948,483. What they are now cannot be exactly stated, but they are increasing very fast. One year ago they were \$161,906,466 less than the entire savings in the United Kingdom, including Wales. Deducting those of this part of the United Kingdom from the aggregate would bring the two sums very close together, and, perhaps, place Massachusetts ahead. However that may be, it is probable that Mr. Blaine intended to compare the savings banks of Massachusetts with those of England, Scotland and Ireland—banks with banks. The statement of the British Encyclopedia includes postoffice savings banks with the private banks. As the former are a government institution, the like of which we do not have in this country, it is quite likely Mr. Blaine intended to exclude them from his statement. The deposits in the British savings banks proper in 1886 were £46,162,515 sterling, or \$223,426,572, which is much less than the deposits in the Massachusetts banks. Or if the deposits in postal savings banks of Great Britain are to be added to those of savings banks proper, those in the national banks of Massachusetts should be added to savings banks, which again would bring the aggregate of savings in that State far above those on the other side. At all events, Mr. Blaine did not say what the Sentinel has repeatedly asserted he did, and we have no doubt a thorough investigation will completely verify what he did say.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR FREE TRADE. The speakers and papers of the Democratic party in Indiana deny that their party is in favor of free trade, but it happens that their documents and campaign literature are all written by men who are open and avowed free-traders. For instance: The Indiana

central committee of the Democratic party are distributing a document written by Henry J. Philpott, of Des Moines, Ia. This same Henry J. Philpott appeared before the Tariff Commission, at Des Moines, Ia., on the 15th of September, 1882, and delivered a long address to that body, in which he said:

"On behalf of the Iowa State Free-trade League, I beg leave to submit to your consideration a summary of facts and opinions bearing on the question of tariff revision. We demand specifically that no sudden and violent revision of the tariff shall be made, even in the effort to reach free trade. We demand that the first reduction shall take effect not later than July 1, 1883, and that free trade be reached not earlier than July 1, 1887, nor later than July 1, 1890, and after that period no tax shall be levied on any foreign article,

the like of which shall be produced in the United States to the value of one million dollars in the last census year, except where the domestic article is going taxed for the necessary revenue, and upon a few articles of luxury." —See Report of Tariff Commission, p. 1107.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Philpott, who furnishes literature for the present campaign to the Democratic central committee, is an out-and-out free-trader and opposed to all or any protection.

Another document, now being circulated by the Democratic State central committee is a speech delivered by Thomas G. Shearman, to the Harmon Democratic Club, April 28, 1888, the whole purpose of which was to convince his hearers of the expediency of ultimate free trade. This same Thomas G. Shearman was also before the Tariff Commission in 1882, and stated his views to that body on the subject of revision of the tariff. Among other things, he said:

"We maintain, therefore, that the tariff should be cut down by at least \$100,000,000, which would leave only \$68,000,000 to be raised in this manner. This revenue could be raised by duties on eight articles, of which only one would in any reasonable sense be a protective duty. These articles are sugar, including molasses; coffee, tea, cocoa, Importation of liquors, tobacco and spices." See Report of Tariff Commission, p. 1506.

It will be seen by this quotation that Mr. Shearman, who furnishes arguments for the present campaign, is an out-and-out free-trader, and advocates a tariff based upon the policy established by the English government—that is, a policy that discards every protective feature and raises revenue by a tariff upon such articles as are neither raised nor made in this country.

Another document which is given to the public by the Democratic State central committee was written by Henry Grover, who is now and always has been an avowed believer in the doctrine of free trade, and makes no attempt whatever to disguise his position, but wherever he goes openly proclaims himself opposed to the whole system by which revenues are collected through means of a tariff on foreign importations of any kind.

The fact that these leading free-traders furnish all the documents of the Democratic State central committee in this campaign is proof enough that the party they represent are and work for is a free-trade party. They all declare that their ultimate purpose, in what they are now doing and saying, is free trade. If they did not believe that the tendency of the Democratic policy was toward free trade would they spend their time in writing campaign documents for that party?

TO CARRY INDIANA.

The Dayton, O., Journal prints a confidential letter, sent by the chairman of the Democratic State central committee of Ohio to all postmasters in the State. The letter was sent to the Journal by a postmaster who will vote for Harrison and Morton. It is as follows:

"OHIO STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 16, 1888.

"My Dear Sir—Presuming that you would like to understand the situation in Ohio at this juncture, I write to you in strictest confidence on the outlook. On a recent trip to New York and Washington we were deeply impressed with the necessity of making an intense and vigorous fight in Ohio. Information from a high authority convinces us that the greatest struggle ever made in American politics will be fought on Hoosier soil.

"The plan of the opposition is to colonize every possible floating vote from Ohio in Indiana. These high in the councils of the party look to us to check this dangerous scheme. Though hopeful of carrying the State, and placing it in the Democratic column, our first and greatest object should be to keep every Republican at home. In order to do this we will compel us to incur a large expenditure of money. To obtain this we must look in other directions than assessments on the State ticket, which, as you well know, will produce but a meager sum. You will no doubt be annoyed by requests for donations from your local committees.

"We sincerely regret that we are forced to appeal to your generosity for our committee. The only means we have thus far received are donations of \$100 each from a few postmasters. Letters in the nature of a demand were sent last week, which necessarily gave offense to many, and a few indirect individuals gave them to the press. Therefore, we hope you will give your most generous consideration. Letters of a similar character have been forwarded only to those whom we regard as the true and tried friends of our party.

"Knowing how well you appreciate the fact that your term of office, to a certain extent, depends upon this year's result, we communicate with you freely and in strict confidence. Anxious to receive your early reply, I am truly yours

"J. B. TOWNSEND, Chairman."

The letter is significant in more than one respect. First, it shows how boldly the Democratic managers are violating the spirit of the civil-service law in levying tribute on postmasters for campaign funds. Second, it shows a concerted plan on the part of the Democratic managers in Ohio to raise men and money to assist in carrying Indiana. The statement that "the greatest struggle ever made in American politics will be fought on Hoosier soil," and the pretense that money must be raised to keep the floating vote in Ohio at home indicates a plan of campaign worthy of Seven-mile Barnum, Calvin S. Brice, and their coadjutors. The real meaning of the letter is that the Democracy have no hope whatever of carrying Ohio, and that they intend to raise a corruption fund for use in this State. This is a danger point which Republicans must guard against. It may become necessary to make a hard fight in this State for an honest vote and a fair count, but no matter how hard the fight it must be made.

MR. BYNUM seems desirous of the reputation of a common libeler and falsifier. His malicious and untruthful attack on General Harrison, made in the House of Representatives on Saturday, following close upon his free-trade harangue at Atlanta, will open the eyes of a good many people who have hitherto regarded him as an honorable, fair-minded man. In his recent open letter to the Journal Mr. Bynum went out of his way to refer in a flippant and scurrilous manner to Gen. Harrison's alleged connection with the labor troubles of 1877, and to relapse campaign lies which are already a stench in the nostrils of honest men. Now, in the House of Representatives, he hastens to support ex-Confederate Senator Vest in an attack on General Harrison's record on the Chinese question. The slanders which Mr. Bynum thus tried to resuscitate have been so thoroughly exposed and exploded that they have ceased to circulate even in the alums of

the cities. Perhaps, however, he was addressing himself to that class and trying to tickle them with something to their taste, as he did by slandering Indianapolis to a Georgia audience. Mr. Bynum may find that popularity among the class which delights in personal vilification and defamation is dearly purchased by the loss of respect among honorable men. His assertion that in 1880, during the campaign for the Legislature which elected Gen. Harrison to the Senate, the General's law partners induced Chinamen at Indianapolis to take out papers of citizenship in order that they could vote for Republican candidates, is as base and cowardly a lie as was ever uttered. His entire speech was pitched on a low key, and shows him to be as malignant in the defamation of character as he is reckless in falsifying the record.

THE Clermont Courier, published at Batavia, O., prints the facts relative to the President's veto of the bill granting a pension to the widow of Lieutenant Clinton D. Smith, of Winchester, Ind., and adds some new ones. Lieutenant Smith was born and reared in Clermont county, his father being one of the pioneer settlers, and has many relatives and friends still living there. The male members of the family seem to have been men of mark and highly respected. This veto, the Courier says, has caused greater indignation in that vicinity than any yet made by the President, a number of old soldiers, heretofore Democrats, having declared against Cleveland on account of it. The Courier prints a statement from one of these, Dr. S. S. Walker, a well-known dentist. He says:

"In view of the facts above given, and of Grover Cleveland having without good cause deliberately vetoed a bill for the meagre relief of the wife of so gallant a soldier, I cannot but feel that I am bound to support Cleveland for re-election, although an active supporter of him four years ago. Lieutenant Smith frequently visited at my father's in his latter years, and I know well his condition. His agonies were intense; he would cry out in pain, day and night, and I have often heard him walking the floor of his bed room hours after every other noise in the house was still. The man could not have lived any length of time with or without the use of morphine, and to attribute his death solely to 'morphine, self-administered,' as is based a calumny against a brave man as can be uttered. If such damnable votes as the one in this case are to be unrebuked by ex-soldiers and Union men, then we may as well bid good-bye to loyalty and patriotism in this country. His wound and death were the price of his patriotism; more than this, to lay down his life for his country, can no man do. If his wife and little ones are not a charge on the government for which he fought (and died) to save, in God's name who are?"

THE proof against Bynum is now complete, but we expect to make it still stronger. First, the report of his speech in the Atlanta Constitution is corroborated by extracts from his speech in the House, in which he used almost the exact language employed in the Constitution's report. Second, the report itself, which we have printed in full, shows a continuous line of argument into which his misstatements concerning Indianapolis exactly fitted, and nothing else would fit. Third, the positive statement of Mr. R. T. Dow, a resident of Atlanta, who heard him speak, and says Mr. Bynum was correctly reported in the Constitution, and that the report was made by a competent and reliable short-hand reporter. This makes a clear case against Mr. Bynum. Here is what he said:

"In my own city we have every kind of manufactory, and every one of them have increased their output until we have a surplus, and have to seek foreign markets. In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume in a year. As a consequence, the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to starve. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not credit him."

In a few days we expect to be able to print other evidence of Mr. Bynum's Atlanta speech, which will pin him down tighter than ever.

GENERAL HARRISON was simply defended in the House, on Saturday, against Mr. Bynum's foolish attack; but if his friends had needed any aid in exploding the stale falsehoods nothing could have served better than the General's own words to state his true position on the Chinese question. In his speech on Thursday he said:

"There are some who profess to be eager to exclude paupers and Chinese laborers, and at the same time advocate a policy that brings the American workman into competition with the product of cheap foreign labor. The disastrous effects upon our workmen and workingwomen of competition with cheap underpaid labor are not at all alleviated by keeping the cheap worker over the sea. If the product of his cheap labor is allowed free competition in our market, we should protect our people against competition with the products of underpaid labor abroad, as well as against the coming to our shores of paupers and laborers under contract and the Chinese laborer. These two thoughts are twin thoughts; the same logic supports both; and the Republican party holds them as the dual conclusion of one great argument."

It is old straw that Mr. Bynum threshes when he takes up the Chinese question. If he must have campaign lies for ammunition, why not be original and produce some new ones?

THE Atlanta Constitution of the 17th says: "Congressman Bynum's Chautauqua speech advertised him with his constituents to such an extent that all his spare time is now devoted to explaining it."

This is the only reference the Constitution has made to the speech since its publication or to Mr. Bynum's "open letter" to the Journal. It is not a kindly reference. It does not express any sympathy with Mr. Bynum in his present predicament, or with his repudiation of the Constitution's report. Read between the lines the foregoing extract means that Mr. Bynum's Atlanta speech was correctly reported, and that those who heard it have no sympathy with his present attempt to get out of it.

WAGES have declined 18 per cent. in Great Britain since 1883. It is no wonder that country is clamorous for free trade with America. Something must be done to relieve the 1,000,000 laboring men who are out of employment, and English statesmen look to the free markets of America for help.

A SUBSCRIBER of the Journal at Florence, Ala., writes: "Have not received a copy of the Daily Journal for over a week. I take two Northern papers, and seldom get either. A friend of mine recently subscribed for the Toledo Blade, and says he never gets it."

Don't you think an effort is being made by the present administration to suppress the circulation of Republican papers in the South? We hardly think that, but no doubt Democratic postmasters and postal clerks in the South are very willing to lose Republican papers, and the postal service North, as well as South, is so demoralized that it is an easy matter.

THE trouble is that the tariff taxes are so indirect, so well concealed, so stealthy, so insidious that the masses of the people pay them without knowing when or how. —Sentinel.

We do not often find as near an approach to the truth in a free-trade organ nowadays. The fact is that the heavy end of the "tariff taxes" is borne by foreign producers and that part paid by the American people is so light, so well adjusted and so easily borne that they do not feel it. The American people are not asking for the repeal of these taxes. The demand comes from foreign manufacturers, American importers and agents of the Cobden Club.

If the Democrats ever had the slightest hopes of Minnesota this year, they are all scattered to the winds now. The row over their State convention, and the defeat of Mayor Ames, for the nomination for Governor, has set the bosses of the party to quarrelling in a desperate way. Republican success has always been assured in the State, but this Democratic row makes the job of keeping Minnesota in the Republican column comparatively an easy undertaking.

REPRESENTATIVE OWEN, of this State, earned another vote of public thanks on Saturday by his prompt and effective reply to Bynum's attack on General Harrison. True, it was not very difficult to do, for Bynum's speech consisted almost wholly of falsehood and misrepresentation; but the promptness and thoroughness with which it was done were very gratifying. There was very little left of Bynum after Mr. Owen got through with him.

"COLONEL" FELLOWS, district attorney of New York city, whose candidacy President Cleveland formally endorsed, is making Democratic speeches in Connecticut. Let's see; didn't Mr. "Reform" Cleveland dismiss a district attorney in Pennsylvania last year for pernicious activity in politics? Come to think of it, though, the Pennsylvania man made Republican speeches, which is a very different matter, of course.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What was the tariff reduction on wool in 1883, the number of sheep in the United States in that year and at the present time? C. T. J.

WASH., IND.
Prior to 1883 the duty on raw wool was 10 cents per pound, and 11 per cent. on the value. In that year the advantage was repealed, leaving it 10 cents per pound. The number of sheep in the United States increased from 40,765,900 in 1880 to 50,626,626 in 1884. In 1887 they had decreased to 44,759,314. The production of wool increased from 160,000,000 in 1870 to 308,000,000 pounds in 1884, and decreased to 285,000,000 in 1887.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please state the present duty on sugar and rice, and what change the Mills bill makes on said articles. A READER.

MANHATTAN, IND.

The present duty on sugar varies from 1 1/4 cent per lb to 35 cents per lb, according to grade. The Mills bill makes it 1 1/4 to 100 cent per lb to 2 1/2 cents per lb. The present duty on rice is 2 1/2 cents per lb; the Mills bill makes it 2 cents. The present duty on 113 cent per lb. ad valorem.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

How many Republican Congressmen are there representing the State of Texas? If any, did they vote in favor of the Mills bill? KNIGHTSTOWN, Aug. 18. W. R. STEELE.

None. Texas is represented by eleven Democratic Congressmen—all of whom voted for the Mills bill.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What was the exact majority in the recent Oregon election? 2. What is Chairman Huston's address? MRS. D. W. A.

OREGON, IND.

1. It was something over 7,000. 2. Hon. J. N. Huston, Indianapolis, Ind.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE New York Democrats will hold their State convention at Buffalo, Sept. 12.

"HARRISON'S pluck will beat Cleveland's luck," is the wise prophecy of the Buffalo Express.

WM. H. ANDERSON, a prominent Democratic politician at Findlay, O., will vote for Harrison and Morton on the tariff issue.

HARRIS, the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Illinois, is said to be making speeches quite as offensive as those from Dr. Brooks.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's economy net can catch a \$22 pension bill, and let slip a \$22,000,000 river and harbor bill. —Philadelphia Press.

THE Protective Tariff League's monthly report shows the distribution of over 17,000,000 pages of high-tariff literature since the last report.

The Chicago Journal thinks the Republican platform in Indiana the best statement yet made of the party's attitude toward temperance reform.

The latest political kink is a club composed of men who voted for Polk in 1844, but who will vote for Harrison this year. It is being organized in an Illinois city.

GROVER CLEVELAND's letter of acceptance will be forthcoming as soon as the publishers of the new edition of the encyclopedia reach the letter "P"—Protective Tariff.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

JUDGE YELLOU, who was elected county judge of Baltimore county, Maryland, on the Democratic ticket, announces his purpose to vote for Harrison and Morton because of the free-trade issue.

SHOULD Cleveland be re-elected it is understood that Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, will be offered the war portfolio. Mr. Cleveland will thus compliment a good fighter.—Boston Herald.

AL LEONARD, a leading Prohibitionist of Pennsylvania, is out for Harrison and Morton. He says that as a "Democratic aid society" he can't endorse the prohibition movement any longer.

EDGAR, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, is a salt and lumber manufacturer, who has made, and is still making, a strong fight against the reduction of the tariff on those articles.

IT is a fact—a solid, substantial fact—that protection has made the United States prosperous and its people happy, and that is the fact the Republicans must keep constantly before the people in this campaign.—Camden (N. J.) Courier.

"We must re-elect Governor Hill; he is our friend," say the brewers, and distillers, and saloon-keepers of New York. "And we will help him by drawing votes from the Republican candidate who the Prohibitionists.—Omaha Republican.

CHAIRMAN DICKIE, of the Prohibition national committee, who lives in Michigan, says that the chief gain to his party's strength in that State this year will come from the Greenbackers. The Republicans are going to stand by their old line.

"GATH" has interviewed Dunlap, the New York hatter. Dunlap said: "I work 70 hours. At the last election I set in for Grover Cleveland and used my best influence with my men to accomplish his election. Now I don't think

he will get a vote out of the establishment. Mr. Cleveland has taken the gratuitous pains to disturb such establishments as mine, and I think we will remind him at the election that we appreciate his attention."

THE Los Angeles Tribune thinks there is an inconsistency somewhere in the Democratic party's attitude. It says: "Democratic organs keep on saying that the Mills bill does not make free trade. And yet they say that the protective system is an unmitigated curse."

In his first political speech, made in 1832, Abraham Lincoln said: "My platform is a very short one. I am in favor of internal improvement and a high protective tariff. This is long enough and broad enough for the Nation to stand upon to-day.—Omaha Republican.

TIMOTHY F. HALVEY, the well-known wool-broker, who has been visiting in Europe for some time, observing the political and economic conditions there, is out for Harrison and protection. He has always been a Democrat and a free-trader. His experience while abroad has soundly converted him.

ONE election district in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., which has been canvassed shows 82 men who voted for Cleveland in 1884 now vote for Harrison, 55 Cleveland in 1884 now vote for Harrison, and not one man who voted for Blaine four years ago who will not vote for Harrison in November. These are the "straws" that tell.

JOSEPH T. MCCULLOUGH, a leading Democrat of Urbicville, O., who was revenue collector for a term under Cleveland's administration, but resigned on account of his large salary, has joined the Republican ranks. He could not endorse the President's free-trade policy and, consequently, concluded to withdraw from the Democratic party.

This home market, about which protectionist newspapers and orators are always talking, is worth \$5,00